

IVERSITY
MICHIGAN

CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AND DOCUMENTS

5

1951

*Supplement to*IODICAL
ING ROOM

THE WORLD TODAY

Published twice a month by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, St James's Square, London, S.W.1

Annual subscription 25s. Per copy 1s.

In the United States, the Chronology may be obtained from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, New York Publications Office, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y. Annual subscription \$5.00; per copy 25 cents.

Volume VII No. 17

23 August—5 September 1951

AGREEMENTS: ANGLO-DANISH PRICE	519
ANGLO-JAPANESE FINANCIAL	522
TRIPARTITE SECURITY TREATY (PACIFIC SECURITY PACT)	536
U.S.-ISRAELI TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP	521
U.S.-PHILIPPINES DEFENCE	535
WEST GERMAN-JAPANESE TRADE	515
CONFFERENCES: AFRICAN DEFENCE	513
ARAB LEAGUE	510
BENELUX	511
JAPANESE PEACE TREATY, SAN FRANCISCO	522-4
TRADES UNION CONGRESS	519-20
WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS	537
DISORDERS: INDO-CHINA	521
MALAYA	527-8
PHILIPPINES	531
DISPUTES: ANGLO-EGYPTIAN	513-14
BECHUANALAND	520
BRITISH PROTECTORATES IN SOUTH AFRICA	531
ISRAELI-SYRIAN	521
KASHMIR	525
KOREA	525-7, 534, 536
PAKHTUNISTAN	519
PERSIAN OIL	517-19, 528-31
SUEZ CANAL	510, 514, 521, 533
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION	511, 514, 516, 535
MUTUAL DEFENCE	536
CHUMAN PLAN	514-16
SPEECHES: MR MENZIES ON THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY	510
STATEMENTS: BRITISH ON SUSPENSION OF PERSIAN OIL TALKS	517
MR HARRIMAN ON PERSIAN OIL DISPUTE	518-19
INDIAN NOTE ON THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY	534
U.S. NOTE TO INDIA ON JAPANESE PEACE TREATY	534

AFGHANISTAN. 30 Aug.—Pakistan protest and Afghan reply to Pakhtunistan question (*see Great Britain*).

5 Sept.—Visit of Premier to India (*see India*).

ARAB LEAGUE. 3 Sept.—*Suez Canal and Israel.* Following communication to the League of the Egyptian Government's decision not to execute the Security Council's resolution of 1 September, the League's political committee announced the passage of a resolution supporting the Egyptian attitude and declaring the U.N. resolution to be incompatible with the right of self-defence and to be interference with the internal sovereignty of a State. The committee further declared that Israel's persistent disregard of U.N. resolutions on the repatriation of Arab refugees and the maintenance of unlimited Jewish immigration and large-scale rearmament were threats to Middle East security, and Arab Governments were therefore called on to safeguard their security.

The committee also announced the adoption of a second resolution confirming the maintenance by member States of restrictions on companies, tankers, and ships, and calling for an intensification of the boycott of Israel and measures to prevent the arrival of oil in Israel from Arab lands or through Arab waters. Non-member Arab States would be asked to co-operate, and a commission charged to study oil questions.

ARGENTINA. 29 Aug.—The two British insurance companies—the Royal Insurance Company Limited and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company Limited—which had been ordered by the inspectorate of insurance to cease operations, issued a statement denying that they had violated the Argentine insurance laws and saying they had appealed to the Treasury Minister against the order and would continue business in the meantime.

31 Aug.—Senora Perón announced her decision to renounce the candidature for the Vice-Presidency.

AUSTRALIA. 24 Aug.—*Wool.* The Government announced that wool-growers had rejected by a referendum the proposed joint scheme with New Zealand, South Africa, and Great Britain, for a reserve price for wool and that the £A45 m. levied for it by the Government since 1950 would have to be repaid to the growers within a few months.

A meeting of State ministers decided to 'freeze' the prices of about 100 articles as a counter-inflationary measure.

1 Sept.—Signing of Pacific security pact (*see United States*).

3 Sept.—Anglo-Australian trade talks (*see Great Britain*).

Mr Menzies replied in a speech at Ballarat to Australian criticisms of the Japanese peace treaty. He said that Australia was unable to prevent Japanese rearmament if the United States and Britain desired it and that the imminent danger which must be dealt with first came from Russia and not Japan. If Japan was not to pass behind the Iron Curtain, she must be rearmed. Friendship with America was vital to Australia's existence, and the Pacific pact had revolutionized Australia's position in the Pacific.

4 Sept.—*Japan.* Dr Evatt, Opposition leader, condemned the Japanese peace treaty as an 'open, unashamed abandonment of all the standards of international justice'. He predicted that the products of low standard Japanese labour would again swamp countries with higher living standards and that Japanese military power would be used, not in the interests of the western democracies, but solely in Japan's interest.

Mr Menzies opened the Government's campaign in connection with the forthcoming referendum on amendment of the constitution. He explained that, as the constitution stood, Parliament had some power to deal with actions proved to be subversive of defence and of the constitution itself but no power to deal with Communists or Communism as such. Nothing, he said, could suit the Communists better than that the Government should have to resort to lengthy legal proceedings which would disclose the sources of information of the security services and thus increase the difficulties of keeping a check on the Communists' nefarious activities. He said that the choice lay between freedom for the nation and freedom for a highly organized group of enemy agents.

5 Sept.—In a broadcast reply to Mr Menzies' speech of 4 September, Dr Evatt asserted that the Government's proposals would allow Australia to be turned gradually into a Fascist state.

AUSTRIA. 24 Aug.—The Soviet Repatriation Commission left the British zone at the request of the British authorities.

29 Aug.—The U.S. High Commissioner announced that the United States had supplied 1,000 tons of meat to the Austrian Government, as loan, to help end the meat shortage.

BELGIUM. 31 Aug.—*E.P.U.* It was announced that the Belgian and Luxembourg Governments had decided to abolish regulations restricting money transfers to member countries of the European Payments Union with the exception of Switzerland, Portugal, and western Germany. (The decision was taken owing to Belgium's strong creditor position in the Union.)

3 Sept.—Decision *re* exports to Netherlands (*see Benelux*).

BENELUX. 3 Sept.—At a meeting at Anneville of Ministers of the Benelux countries, Belgian and Luxembourg members agreed to reduce their countries' exports to the Netherlands by 687 m. Belgian francs for the last four months of 1951 and to promote Dutch exports to their countries by discouraging the import of certain U.S. goods.

5 Sept.—The Ministers of Defence of the Benelux countries agreed to joint measures under the N.A.T.O. for protection of border regions and for defence against air attack.

BURMA. 23 Aug.—*Japan.* It was announced that the Government had rejected the final draft of the Japanese peace treaty and had declined the invitation to the San Francisco conference. The U.S. Government had been informed that any treaty which did not provide adequate reparations would be unacceptable.

BURMA (*continued*)

25 Aug.—A crowd of peasants and workers demonstrated in Rangoon against the draft Japanese peace treaty, and a public meeting organized by the Communist-dominated Burma Workers' and Peasants' Federation condemned the draft as 'endangering world peace and prejudicial to Asian prosperity'.

CANADA. 31 Aug.—*United States.* The Department of External Affairs published the text of a Note addressed to the U.S. State Department requesting reconsideration of the recent U.S. decision to restrict imports of dairy products which it asserted to be contrary to obligations assumed in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

2 Sept.—*Doukhobors.* A report from Vancouver stated that reinforcements had been sent to the Okanagan and Kootenay areas to deal with a new outbreak of violence on the part of the 'Sons of Freedom', a radical element of the Doukhobors.

CENTRAL AFRICA. 26 Aug.—Mr Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived in Nyasaland at the start of a tour of British territories in Central Africa for discussions regarding proposed federalization.

3 Sept.—*Northern Rhodesia.* After having talks with Mr Griffiths, tribal chieftains of the Eastern Province said they unanimously rejected the plan for Central African federation because of their objection to African legislation in Southern Rhodesia.

At an informal meeting with Mr Griffiths, representatives of European organizations unanimously supported the federal plan.

CHINA. 29 Aug.—According to a report in the *People's Daily*, sentences on 415 'counter-revolutionaries' were passed in Peking on 22 August. Of this total, 237 persons were sentenced to death (125 said to be Nationalist agents and twenty-seven were described as 'actionary religious sect leaders'), twenty-five to a suspended death sentence offering them the opportunity to show 'sufficient repentance', twenty-five to life imprisonment, and 128 to varying prison terms.

2 Sept.—The Chinese newspaper, *Ta Kung Pao*, reported that Canton military commission had sentenced forty-three counter-revolutionaries to death and several hundred others to varying terms of imprisonment.

3 Sept.—Chinese Communist control of Tibet (*see Tibet*).

Reports reaching Hong Kong from China said that another 380 names had been placed on the Shanghai list of suspected counter-revolutionaries.

The official Communist newspaper reported that leading Chinese officials of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Shanghai had been publicly denounced as counter-revolutionaries at a 'meeting of members of the Church' on 26 August.

4 Sept.—Peking Radio announced the banishment from China of Archbishop Riberi, the Apostolic Delegate, because of alleged espionage activities.

CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEFENCE. 31 Aug.—The conference ended. A communiqué stated that a series of unanimous recommendations had been made with the aim of ensuring, if required, rapid movement of troops and supplies to the eastern and central parts of Africa.

Lord Ogleton, chairman, said that complete agreement had been reached on all points.

ECHOSLOVAKIA. 23 Aug.—U.S. Senate resolution urging economic boycott (*see United States*).

4 Aug.—United States. A Note received from the United States set charges of frontier violation which had been made in a Czech Note of 21 July, and asserted that the Czech Government regarded as legitimate to espionage any comment other than praise for the regime.

5 Aug.—War Criminals. Five Germans, including two generals, were sentenced to death for war crimes.

8 Aug.—Mr Truman on U.S.-Czech relations (*see United States*).

9 Aug.—Mr Acheson and Czech Ambassador on the case of Mr Eisner (*see United States*).

The Foreign Minister declared that Czechoslovakia felt itself seriously threatened by German remilitarization.

NMARK. 31 Aug.—Anglo-Danish bacon price agreement (*see Great Britain*).

Egypt. 23 Aug.—Great Britain. In a speech during celebrations commemorating the death of the nationalist leader, Saad Zaghlul Pasha, the Prime Minister gave a warning that the Anglo-Egyptian treaty would be cancelled in a very short time because 'Egypt's patience was exhausted' and she would 'achieve her rights (evacuation and the opening of the Nile valley) whatever the obstacles to be overcome'. In the event of another war, Egypt would not offer her aid to a nation without tangible proof of that nation's sincerity, truthfulness, and desire to aid in an effective way in obtaining her rights.

Israeli statement re Suez Canal (*see Israel*).

6 Aug.—Great Britain. A Government-sponsored anti-British demonstration of civil servants took place in Cairo to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Crowds outside the British Embassy were dispersed by police fire but there were no serious casualties.

The Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, told the British Ambassador that unless Britain made 'a new and constructive move before the end of the present Parliamentary session (in mid-September) Egypt would break off revision negotiations and abrogate the treaty.'

A mass meeting of the Socialist, Nationalist, and Socialist-Peasant parties passed resolutions demanding that the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty be declared null and void and be abrogated without delay together with the 1899 Sudan Condominium agreement; that there should be a boycott of British troops and that no food, material, or

EGYPT (*continued*)

labour be allowed to reach British camps; and that no new treaty should be signed with either Britain or the United States. The resolutions were to be communicated to the United Nations, the Arab League, and foreign diplomatic missions in Egypt.

27 Aug. et seq. — Security Council debate on Suez Canal dispute (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

28 Aug. — *Jordan: Murder of King Abdullah.* The Foreign Minister announced that Egypt would not surrender to Jordan the two men from Cairo—Col. Abdulla el Tel and Musa Ahmed el Ayoubi—who had been sentenced to death *in absentia* for the murder of King Abdullah (*see Jordan*).

1 Sept. — Security Council resolution on Suez Canal dispute (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

Turkey: Suez Canal. Speaking to the press after the announcement of the Security Council resolution, Salah Ed Din Pasha, Foreign Minister, criticized Turkey for voting against Egypt—an action which, he said, had obviously been instigated by the western Powers and which was a breach of Turkey's duty, as Middle East representative on the Security Council, to uphold the view of the Arab countries.

A Government spokesman said that Egypt's implementation of the Security Council resolution would be conditional on Israel's implementation of past U.N. resolutions on Palestine.

3 Sept. — Arab League resolutions *re* Suez Canal and Israel (*see Arab League*).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. **24 Aug.** — Oil Technical Committee of O.E.E.C. published its second report which estimated that the output of refineries in member countries at the present rate of development would reach 59,200,000 tons in 1952-3 (compared with 11,200,000 before the war). Inland consumption of member countries for that year was estimated at 61 m. tons.

M. Marjolin, Secretary-General of O.E.E.C., commenting on the report, said that the refinery expansion programme from 1948-54 was estimated to cost \$1,000 m. in all currencies. The actual dollar expenditure would be 160 m. So far the E.C.A. had financed twelve refineries with \$35 m. The net currency saving for Europe involved by the programme was roughly estimated at \$450 m. a year in accounting currency—200 m. of which would be in dollars.

29 Aug. — The Council of Ministers of the O.E.E.C. adopted a declaration setting out proposals for overcoming economic difficulties caused by rearmament. The declaration recorded the agreement of members to aim at expanding production in western Europe by 25 per cent over the next five years.

Schuman Plan. The Schuman Plan countries also adopted a separate declaration which stated that increased production would be furthered by any steps taken to advance the economic integration of Europe with a view to creating a single market', such as the efforts to establish European coal and steel pool.

RMOSA. 3 Sept.—*Japan*. The Chinese Nationalist Government issued a statement announcing that it would not consider the provisions of the Japanese peace treaty as binding.

Sept.—The deputy Foreign Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government announced that his Government was preparing a direct peace treaty with Japan on the lines of the San Francisco treaty.

ANCE. 28 Aug.—*Morocco*. Gen. Guillaume was appointed Resident-General in Morocco and Inspector of French Forces in North Africa. (The appointment liberated Gen. Juin for his post as C. in C. of N.A.T.O. and forces in Central Europe.)

1 Aug.—*Morocco: Air Bases*. M. Schuman told the press in answer to questions that the creation of new air bases in Morocco was completely in the French interest. The bases remained under French control and did not become U.S. property since France represented the Moroccan Government in foreign affairs national forum.

Sept.—*Education*. The National Assembly passed by 370 votes to 11 a Government Bill containing a clause, opposed by the Communists, Socialists, and some Radicals, providing for credits for grants to schoolchildren tenable at either State or private (Catholic) schools according to the parents' option.

RMANY. 24 Aug.—*West Germany: Steel*. It was learned that orders had been issued for the transfer of property to three new steel companies under the Allied High Commission's plan for reorganization of basic industries. The order brought the number of new companies to be formed to nine out of twenty-four.

Schuman Plan. Dr Schumacher, leader of the Social Democrats, told a press conference in Bonn that acceptance of the Schuman Plan should depend on how it affected the relationship between west and east Germany.

Berlin: Police. The west Berlin Police Commissioner announced that a machine-gun unit of 3,000 men, including seventy officers of the Wehrmacht, would be established in west Berlin before 1952 to augment the regular police force.

25 Aug.—*West Germany: Communism*. A clash occurred at Hamm between Communist youths and the police; two Communists and three police were injured.

War criminals sentenced to death in Czechoslovakia (*see Czechoslovakia*).

26 Aug.—West German surplus with E.P.U. (*see United Nations Economic Commission for Europe*).

27 Aug.—*West German-Japanese Trade Agreement*. Details were announced of a trade and payments agreement signed with Japan providing for an exchange of goods to the value of \$30 m. and the establishment of clearing accounts on a dollar basis with the Bank of Japan and the *Bank Deutscher Länder*. The agreement consisted of two parts, the first of which, signed by the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers, would, on conclusion of the Japanese peace treaty, be super-

GERMANY (*continued*)

seded by the second part which was signed by the Japanese Government.

28 Aug.—*East Germany*. A speech by Herr Ulbricht, D.P.M., was published in which he made it clear that penetration among the Socialists and trade unions was the prime task of Communists in west Germany.

29 Aug.—*Berlin*. An exchange of shots took place at the Brandenburg Gate when west German police tried to arrest a member of the German force who was suspected of having taken part in kidnapping in the western sector. The east German policeman, before escaping, fired several shots to which the others replied. No one in the west sector was injured.

West Germany: Schuman Plan. Herr Euler, a leader of the Democratic Party, told the press that his party opposed ratification of the Schuman Plan unless and until the Allies first gave an assurance that restrictions on, or control of, west German production contained in the Potsdam Agreement and the London agreement of 1948 would be abolished.

The party also approved Herr Blücher's resignation from the Authority and it considered that German equality must be a requisite of a German contribution to western defence.

Strikes. At two factories in Hesse where a strike of metal workers had been called on 27 August, police were called in to prevent picketing. A number of men were hurt in scuffles which ensued.

30 Aug.—*External Assets*. The Allied High Commission confirmed the use, already made, of German assets abroad for reparations and claims on Germany.

East Germany. Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister, published a statement renewing offers to negotiate with west Germany on a united Germany and free elections. He suggested that elections should be based on the electoral law of the Weimar Republic, but that the council of ministers should be composed of an equal number of east and west Germans.

Poland. The west Berlin press reported that under an agreement between east Germany and Poland, a further 100,000 east Germans were to be sent to work in the territory lost to Poland in addition to 4,500 who had already gone in July. Similar arrangements were said to have been made with Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The growing unemployment in east Germany and the shortage of labour in Poland were believed to be the reasons for the transfers.

West Germany: Refugees. The Federal Government issued a statement announcing the breakdown of plans for transferring refugees to new places of work and for distributing the 10 m. refugees between the eleven länder.

31 Aug.—*E.R.P.* The Ministry for E.R.P. published a report showing the economic progress made by west Germany since the beginning of Marshall Aid.

1 Sept.—*East Germany: Autobahn Tax*. The east German Government

it imposed a heavy tax (amounting for large lorries to as much as marks) on all vehicles, other than those belonging to the occupying powers or to people of the Soviet zone, using the autobahn between western Germany and Berlin and a number of other main roads to east Germany.

Sept.—The U.S. High Commission declared that the autobahn tax deliberately discriminatory and a fresh attempt to 'cut off Berlin'. *Sept.—West Germany: East German Autobahn Tax.* A British statement said the Allied High Commission were seriously concerned by the announced and arbitrary action of the east German Government which it described as another example of the Communist desire 'to cut the people of west Berlin politically and economically'.

East Germany. Herr Grotewohl said in Leipzig that as west German representatives had stated their unwillingness to continue the internal trade talks so long as the autobahn tax was being levied, east Germany would quickly make herself 'economically independent' of the

Sept.—The marriage of Prince Ernst August of Hanover, grandson of Kaiser Wilhelm II, and Princess Ortrud, daughter of Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Glücksburg and Princess Hertha, took place in Hanover.

Sept.—West Germany. External Assets. The Allied High Commission promulgated a law finally removing from German owners legal right and title to assets formerly held abroad thus confirming use already made of them for reparations and other claims. The law did not apply to two groups of countries: (1) the Soviet Union and those satellite countries which had already taken independent action; and (2) certain countries, namely Turkey, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal and Trieste, which had not finally agreed the terms governing liquidation of German assets. In the latter group of countries, German assets would remain blocked under the terms of the old control directive. Switzerland and Portugal would be obliged under the safe haven agreements to liquidate the assets in negotiation with the High Commission or the Governments of the three occupying powers.

The Allied High Commission pointed out in a statement that reparation payments rendered by Germany compensated the Allies for only a small proportion of the war damage suffered.

The Federal Government issued a statement saying that it would continue to seek amendment of some parts of the new law and asserting that the disposal of property in neutral countries was contrary to international law.

NETHERLANDS. 23 Aug.—*Persia.* The Foreign Office issued a statement on the suspension of the oil talks with Persia in which the Government accused the Persian Government of going back on the agreed basis of negotiation—namely, the Persian nationalization law of 1 March which merely stated the principle of nationalization—and of failing on the full implementation of the nine-point law of 1 May,

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

which, in the British Government's view, was not only completely unworkable but represented a clear breach of Persia's contractual obligations. The statement also accused Persia of taking no steps to mitigate 'the campaign of interference' with British staff and of refusing to agree to any arrangements allowing the British staff to work under proper management. It asserted that the British Government would take its stand on the interim decision of 5 July of the International Court and had instructed a nucleus of personnel to remain at Abadan to be ready to carry on operations whenever the Persian Government should make that possible. It gave a warning that should the Persian Government fail to protect this personnel, H.M. Government 'would be obliged to take the necessary measures'. The statement concluded by expressing willingness to reopen negotiations on the basis of Harriman's formula whenever the Persian Government showed willingness to discuss 'in a spirit of goodwill and reason'. In the meantime H.M. Government would continue their application to the Hague Court for a definitive judgment.

The text of the Persian Cabinet minute handed to Mr Harriman on 24 July which formed the agreed basis for negotiations was appended. It stated: (1) the Persian Government's willingness to negotiate if the principle of nationalization were recognized by the British Government on behalf of the former Anglo-Iranian Oil Company; (2) that the British Government should make a formal statement accepting the principle of nationalization before sending representatives to Tehran; (3) that by principle of nationalization was meant the law of 20 March proposing that 'all operations for oil exploration, extraction, and exploitation should be in the hands of the Government'; (4) that the Persian Government would be prepared to negotiate the execution of that law in so far as it would affect British interests.

The Foreign Office also issued the text of a message sent by the Persian Minister to the A.I.O.C. staff explaining the necessity for leaving a nucleus of personnel in Abadan and appealing to those remaining to bear their hardships with patience 'until reason prevails'.

Egyptian statement on Anglo-Egyptian treaty (*see Egypt*).

24 Aug.—Saudi Arabia. The Foreign Office announced the conclusion of discussions in London with the Emir Feisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, regarding the delimitation of frontiers between Saudi Arabia and British-protected sheikdoms on the Trucial Coast and ownership of certain islands and sea bed areas in the Persian Gulf.

Persia. It was learned that the Government had protested to the Persian Government against the demand for the recall of the British Consul-General at Khorramshahr.

26 Aug.—Persia. Mr Harriman, U.S. special representative, arrived in London for discussions on the Persian oil problem.

Colonial Secretary's visit to Central Africa (*see Central Africa*).

28 Aug.—Persia. Mr Harriman told the press in London that he believed a solution of the Persian oil problem was still possible and that though Mr Stokes's visit had done much to improve the atmosphere

cooling-off period was desirable. The next move was 'up to' the Persians. He said negotiations had been made more difficult because Persian nationalist feeling was deep-rooted and there was a suspicion on the Persian side that without firm control of the management they might be out-maneuvred. Political pressures also loomed disproportionately large owing to the Persian lack of technical experience and understanding of management. The Persian Government undoubtedly wanted British experts to continue running the industry. Indeed, Mr Harriman was sure that enough non-British experts did not exist. He thought Mr Stokes's proposals of 15 August a good basis for negotiation, and he had told Dr Moussadek that every day that passed would make it harder for Persia to recapture the markets they were losing.

Mr Harriman left for Paris.

30 Aug.—*Persia*. The Foreign Office stated that no Persian proposals were under consideration by the Government. The proposals handed by Dr Moussadek to Mr Stokes before he left were not new and were not considered in London as counter-proposals to those made by Mr Stokes.

Pakistan: Pakhtunistan. It was learned that the office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan had issued a strong protest against the action of the Afghan Embassy in London in issuing invitations to a reception on 2 September to celebrate 'Pakhtunistan Day'. The statement alleged that the so-called 'Pakhtunistan' was an invention of the Afghan Government designed to suborn the loyalty of Pakistani tribesmen on the Pakistan side of the frontier with Afghanistan, and it stated that the tribesmen themselves had voluntarily entered into agreements with the Pakistan Government declaring their territory part of Pakistan. The Afghan Government replied in a statement accusing the Pakistan Government of repeatedly bombing the tribesmen and of occupying military posts in order to suppress the tribesmen's desire for independence. (The tribesmen in question were Pushtu-speaking Pathans.)

31 Aug.—Sterling payments agreement with Japan (*see Japan*).

Denmark. A new Anglo-Danish price agreement for bacon was announced under which Great Britain agreed to pay an increased price 262s. 5d. a cwt. f.o.b. for up to 110,000 tons in a year, and 300s. a cwt. f.o.b. for additional supplies.

1 Sept.—Polish expulsion of British diplomat (*see Poland*).

3 Sept.—*Trades Union Congress*. The Congress opened in Blackpool. In his opening address Mr Roberte, the president, criticized the policies of the Bevan group and said that 'to try to convince our people that our armament is excessive and more than our economy can sustain is to lay right into the hands of the Soviet propagandists'.

Australia. Mr McEwen, Australian Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, arrived in London for trade discussions.

4 Sept.—*T.U.C.* Mr Gaitskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an address to the Congress defended Government policy under four main heads: balance of payments, profits and dividends, the need for wage restraint, and the importance of production.

Poland. The Foreign Office announced that the withdrawal of an official from the Polish Embassy had been requested as a reprisal for

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

the expulsion from Poland of Mr Massey (*see p. 531*). Polish accusations against Mr Massey were rejected.

5 Sept.—T.U.C. The Congress rejected, by 4,482,000 votes to 2,608,000 a resolution urging the Government to abandon their policy in support of German and Japanese rearmament. Another resolution demanding an end to American interference with Britain's traditional policy and a policy of equal exchange of products among nations east, west, and Commonwealth—was defeated by 5,213,000 to 1,795,000 votes. A third resolution expressing concern at the armaments race and urging the Government to take a new initiative for world peace was defeated by a large majority on a show of hands.

Bechuanaland. Mr Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said there was no foundation whatever for the insinuation contained in a resolution passed by Bechuanaland tribal chiefs that the British Government were considering the partition of Bechuanaland between a new federation in Central Africa and the Union of South Africa.

HUNGARY. 25 Aug.—*United States.* A Note delivered to the U.S. Legation rejected the abrogation by the United States of the 1925 treaty of friendship and consular rights which it described as a 'discriminatory measure'. It stated that Hungary did not accept the omission from the treaty of the most-favoured-nation clause announced by the United States on 5 July (*see United States, 6 July*).

INDIA. 23 Aug.—Note to United States *re* Japanese draft treaty (*see United States*).

26 Aug.—U.S. Note *re* Japanese draft treaty (*see United States*).

27 Aug.—*Japan.* Mr Nehru explained to Parliament the reasons for India's rejection of the draft Japanese peace treaty which were as set out in the Note of 23 August to the United States. He announced India's intention of putting an end to the state of war with Japan as soon as practicable and establishing full diplomatic relations.

Pakistan protest against Indian statement concerning partition (*see Pakistan*).

Pakistan statement *re* Mrs Pandit's remarks concerning partition (*see United States*).

30 Aug.—*Japan.* The Government's reply to U.S. comments on Indian objections to the draft peace treaty was published as part of the White Paper. The reply restated Indian objections to the treaty and expressed the hope that the observations would 'reveal a unity of outlook' between the United States and India.

31 Aug.—*Burma.* Mr Nehru gave details to Parliament of two head-hunting raids by Naga tribesmen on the Assam village of Nokhuri, in which ninety-three Indian villagers had been beheaded and 400 houses burnt. He said a military detachment had since been posted in Nokhuri and the Burmese Government had been asked to punish the tribesmen and prevent a repetition of the raids.

Sept.—Mr Nehru in Kashmir (*see Kashmir*).

Sept.—Tibet. It was learned that Indian troops in eastern Ladakh (Kashmir) had been instructed not to allow political refugees from communist-held western Tibet, estimated at nearly 800, to enter Ladakh.

Sept.—Afghanistan. Shah Mahmoud Khan, Premier of Afghanistan, arrived in Delhi.

DO-CHINA. 24 Aug.—It was learned that a large Viet-Minh supply base in southern Viet Nam, about fifty miles south-west of Saigon, had been destroyed in a large-scale operation between 18 and 24 August.

Sept.—M. Ho Van-Frao, leader of a Viet-Nam youth movement, was killed by Viet-Minh agents.

Sept.—A successful French commando raid in which 200 Viet-Minh tanks were destroyed was reported to have taken place on the coast of central Viet Nam.

IRELAND. 29 Aug.—Great Britain. Mr de Valera, Prime Minister, said that Irish workers in rearment factories in the Midland cities of England were living in conditions of absolute degradation because vicious landlords were exploiting the scarcity of accommodation.

Sept.—Message of thanks to sponsors of U.S. resolution opposing Irish partition (*see United States*).

ISRAEL. 23 Aug.—United States. The signing in Washington of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the United States was announced. The treaty provided for conditions favourable to private investment in Israel and for the promotion of economic development.

Egypt: Suez Canal. An army spokesman said that the Egyptian mission (*see 20 August*) that ships with cargoes destined for Israel had been searched by soldiers of the Egyptian Army was in 'flagrant contradiction' with a statement made by an Egyptian representative at a meeting on 12 July of the special Israeli-Egyptian committee. At this meeting, the spokesman asserted, Gen. Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff, had said that he had certain knowledge of searches having been made by Egyptian armed forces, he would uphold the Israeli contention that the searches constituted a direct violation of the armistice agreement, but lacking that knowledge he could not uphold it.

26 Aug.—Syria. The Government requested the Security Council re-examine its complaint of May 1951 against Syrian violation of the armistice agreement on the ground that evidence had been provided of Syrian aggressive action by the citation in the official Syrian Gazette of July of fifty members of the Syrian armed forces stated to have been wounded inside Israeli territory on 5 and 6 May.

27 Aug. et seq.—Security Council debate on Suez Canal dispute (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

28 Aug. et seq.—World Zionist Congress q.v.

1 Sept.—Security Council resolution on Suez Canal (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

ISRAEL (*continued*)

3 Sept.—Arab League resolutions *re* Suez Canal and Israel (*see Arab League*).

ITALY. 24 Aug.—A large arms dump, including four heavy machine guns, was found by the police in a steel works at Savona. A smaller arms cache was found near Modena.

26 Aug.—*Communism*. It was announced that the Government had closed twelve summer camps for children run by the Communists mainly on the ground that the children were systematically subjected to Communist propaganda.

28 Aug.—*Communism*. The police withdrew the passport of Signor Berlinguer, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and secretary-general of the Italian Communist Youth Federation, on his return to Italy from the Communist youth festival in Berlin. An official announcement said that Signor Berlinguer had 'made speeches harmful to the good name of Italy abroad'.

JAPAN. 23 Aug.—Burmese rejection of draft peace treaty (*see Burma*). Indian Note to United States *re* draft Japanese peace treaty (*see United States*).

26 Aug.—U.S. Note to India *re* draft Japanese peace treaty (*see United States*).

27 Aug.—Netherlands attitude to draft treaty (*see Netherlands*).

29 Aug.—Mr Acheson on separate peace treaties (*see United States*).

31 Aug.—*Great Britain*. An agreement between the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, and Great Britain providing for the settlement in sterling of payments between residents of Japan and residents of the sterling area was signed in Tokio and came into immediate effect. A second agreement, substantially the same, to supersede the first on the conclusion of the peace treaty, was signed by the Japanese and British Governments. Simultaneously, the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, abrogated the old payments agreement of 31 May 1948 and authorized Japan to take title on 1 October to sterling funds held on trade account.

Mr Yoshida, Prime Minister, left Tokio by air for San Francisco.

3 Sept.—Chinese Nationalist statement on the Japanese peace treaty (*see Formosa*).

4 Sept.—Peace treaty conference (*see Japanese Peace Treaty Conference*).

Criticism of treaty by Dr Evatt (*see Australia*).

Chinese Nationalist statement on a separate peace treaty (*see Formosa*).

JAPANESE PEACE TREATY CONFERENCE. 4 Sept.—The Conference for the Conclusion and Signature of a Treaty of Peace with Japan opened in San Francisco attended by delegations from fifty-two nations. (There were no delegates from India, Burma, or China).

Opening the conference, President Truman spoke of the remarkable progress in democratization made by Japan in the past six years. He claimed that the treaty was workable and one of reconciliation without

the seeds of another war. He emphasized the importance to Pacific security of Japan's immediate acceptance of the U.N. Charter pending her admission to the United Nations, and said that as it was vital that Japan should be included in Pacific defence arrangements she was being given the right of self-defence. Mr Truman then declared that because Japan was at present totally unarmed and in view of the aggression near by the Japanese Government had requested the United States to enter into a bilateral treaty for Japan's immediate security. Under the treaty U.S. forces would be retained in Japan 'for the time being as a contribution to international peace and to Japan's defence against attack'.

5 Sept.—The conference adopted, by 48 votes to 3, the draft rules of procedure tabled by the United States and Britain, and rejected by large majorities various counter-proposals on procedure of the Soviet and other countries. Mr Acheson was elected permanent chairman of the conference. Mr Gromyko asserted that the draft treaty had ignored the views of India, Burma, China, and the Soviet Union, that it had therefore not been accepted and should be subjected to thorough discussion. In one of various replies to the Soviet argument, Mr Jayewardene (Ceylon) asked why the Soviet Union had not submitted its own draft, and he reminded the conference that at one time the Soviet Union had wished to see the treaty drafted by the five great Powers.

Soviet Proposals. In contravention of the rules of procedure which proscribed any further amendment of the draft, Mr Gromyko made a declaration during which he proposed the following amendments to the draft treaty: (1) recognition by Japan of the full sovereignty of the Chinese People's Republic over Manchuria, Formosa, the Pescadores, Paracel Islands, and smaller groups in the area; Japanese recognition to be extended to Soviet sovereignty over southern Sakhalin, with all adjacent islands, and over the Kurile islands; (2) Japanese sovereignty to extend to the four main islands, as well as to the islands of Ryukyu, Bonin, Rosario, Volcano, Tshushima, and other islands which formed part of Japan before the war, with exceptions already stated in the treaty; (3) all armed forces of allied and associated Powers to be withdrawn from Japan not later than ninety days after the coming into force of the treaty; no allied or other foreign Power thereafter to maintain troops or military bases on Japanese territory; (4) Japan to undertake to compensate for damage caused by her military operations, the amount and source of payment to be settled at a conference of interested States including nations occupied by Japan during the war; (5) the inclusion of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, and Mongolia among signatory states; (6) Japan to undertake to remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of 'democratic tendencies'; (7) Japan to undertake not to permit the resurgence of Fascist and militarist organizations; (8) Japan to undertake not to enter into any coalitions or military alliances directed against any Power which took part in the war; (9) Japan's land, sea, and air armaments to be limited exclusively to self-defence, and including frontier guards and gendarmerie, to be limited to an army of 150,000, a navy of 25,000 men and a total tonnage of 75,000 tons, and an air force, including the naval air

JAPANESE PEACE TREATY CONFERENCE (*continued*)

arm, of 200 fighter and reconnaissance aircraft and 150 transport and training aircraft, with a total man-power of 20,000; no aircraft to be designed primarily as bombers; the total number of heavy and medium tanks in the army not to exceed 200; (10) military training in any form on a scale exceeding the permissible maximum of Japanese armed forces to be prohibited; (11) Japan not to possess, construct, or experiment with atomic weapons or other means of mass destruction, including bacteriological and chemical weapons, any self-propelled or guided missiles, any guns with a range exceeding thirty kilometres, sea mines, or torpedoes capable of being manned; (12) no restrictions to be imposed on Japan's peaceful industries or foreign trade or on her access to raw materials necessary to her peaceful economy; (13) the straits of Japan along her entire coast to be demilitarized and always open to foreign merchant ships but only warships belonging to Powers adjacent to the Sea of Japan to have the right of passage.

Mr Gromyko strongly criticized the present draft, describing some of the territorial provisions as flagrant violations of international agreements. He condemned especially the exclusion of the Ryukyu, Bonin, and other islands from Japanese sovereignty and the absence of provisions for the transfer of Formosa to China and for the return of Sakhalin and the transfer of the Kurile islands to the Soviet Union. He claimed that the draft created conditions for the revival of Japanese militarism and cleared the path for Japan's participation in aggressive alliances in the Far East.

Mr Younger (Great Britain) said that his Government was entirely satisfied that the proposed U.S.-Japanese defence pact indicated in no way an intention to build up Japanese forces to the point of danger.

Mr Dulles (United States) said that \$100,000 m. would be a modest estimate of total claims for Japanese reparations, but if monetary reparations were kept alive Japanese commercial credit would vanish and the incentive of her people be destroyed. The United States had made good a \$2,000 m. deficit on supplies to Japan of essential foods and materials and were entitled to look forward to Japan becoming economically self-sustaining.

JORDAN. 28 Aug.—*Murder of King Abdullah.* After trial by a special military court, Dr Musa Abdullah El Ayoubi, the brothers Abed and Zakariya Okka, and Abdel Kadir Farahat were sentenced to death in Amman for complicity in the murder of King Abdullah. Col. Abdulla El Tel and Musa Ahmed El Ayoubi, who were in Cairo, were sentenced to death *in absentia*. Four other accused were acquitted.

Egyptian refusal to surrender the two men convicted *in absentia* (*see Egypt*).

30 Aug.—*Election.* The results were announced of the previous day's polling for a new Parliament to reframe the constitution so as to make the Government responsible to Parliament instead of to the King. Of the forty members returned, twenty-three had sat in previous Parliaments. All stood as Independents.

5 Sept.—*Succession.* The Cabinet decided that the Emir Talal, Crown Prince of Jordan, should be proclaimed King on the following day on his arrival in Jordan from Switzerland.

The Emir Talal, who was in Athens on his way to Jordan, told the press that Jordan's friendly relations with Britain would continue unchanged.

KASHMIR. 3 Sept.—Mr Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, who was on a visit to Kashmir, had discussions with Sheikh Abdullah and his colleagues on the Kashmir problem.

KOREA. 23 Aug.—The Communist leaders alleged that a bombing attack had been made on the Kaesong area on the night of 22 August with the aim of murdering the Communist delegation, and they announced the suspension of the armistice talks until responsible action over the 'provocative' incident had been taken by the United Nations.

United Nations H.Q. announced that U.N. liaison officers who were called to investigate the incident during the night had found no evidence of bombing and their report had suggested that the whole incident was a 'frame-up' and that the suspension of the talks had been prepared at a high level before the time of the alleged incident. Inquiries had also established that no allied aircraft was over the area at the time.

24 Aug.—U.N. planes shot down two M.I.G. 15s over North Korea and destroyed more than 100 vehicles north of Pyongyang. South Korean troops were heavily attacked west of Kansong on the east coast.

25 Aug.—Gen. Ridgway sent a message to the Communist High Command in which he said that the Communist allegations were 'utterly false, so preposterous, and so obviously manufactured' that they did not merit a reply. He expressed willingness to resume the talks whenever the Communists wished.

U.N. bombers made a heavy attack on Rashin within twenty miles of the Siberian frontier.

Defence Department statement on raid on Rashin (*see United States*).

26 Aug.—U.N. artillery and aircraft stopped an enemy penetration into the South Korean lines north-west of Yanggu.

Peking Radio accused the Americans of 'insincerity, distortion of facts, and refusal conscientiously to investigate' recent incidents in the Kaesong area.

27 Aug.—Peking Radio alleged that two new violations of the neutral zone had been made by the United Nations—an attempt by civilians to 'murder' Communist military policemen and an 'invasion' by seven U.S. aircraft.

A further Communist protest stated that U.S. reconnaissance aircraft had recently been sighted over Shanghai, Tsingtao and other centres on the Chinese mainland. United Nations H.Q. rejected the charge as not meriting a formal denial.

28 Aug.—The Communist leaders sent a message to Gen. Ridgway dismissing as 'entirely unsatisfactory' his rejection of the alleged bombing of Kaesong and proposing that a joint re-investigation of the incident

KOREA (*continued*)

should be made. The message suggested that a South Korean 'irregular' aircraft might have been responsible for the bombing.

In a reply to the Communist leaders, Gen. Ridgway rejected their proposal for a re-investigation saying it could only continue the unjustifiable delay in the armistice talks. He pointed out that on the night of the 23 August a request by U.N. liaison officers to continue the investigation by daylight had been refused by the Communist liaison officer. He reaffirmed his readiness to reopen negotiations.

Allied H.Q. issued a statement saying that all the evidence had established that the alleged bombing of Kaesong was a deliberate fraud.

Fighting for ridge positions continued in the Yanggu area.

29 Aug.—Fighting in the Yanggu area continued and allied air forces were active.

30 Aug.—Two North Korean battalions, comprising about 2,000 men, launched an attack on the east-central front. It was met by massed artillery fire and strong opposition from the air.

A British Meteor jet fighter—the first to be lost—was shot down in an air battle over the Yalu River.

Peking Radio made three new charges of allied violation of the neutral zone. The first alleged the dropping of a flare over the neutral zone, and the second and third alleged armed attacks by U.N. personnel inside and near the zone border.

31 Aug.—The battle for the hills on the eastern front continued with ferocity, and U.N. forces gained four miles in one sector. The arrival of a new enemy division of about 8,000 men west of Kansong was reported. U.N. air attacks were continued.

The British Admiralty announced that seven frigates of the British Commonwealth Navies had navigated uncharted channels of the Han river and anchored in positions from which they had been able to bombard the enemy entrenched behind the Imjin line.

1 Sept.—A Communist charge that allied aircraft had bombed the Kaesong zone near the house of Gen. Nam Il was rejected by United Nations H.Q. which stated that no allied aircraft was in the area. Admiral Joy sent a Note to Gen. Nam Il rejecting all charges of allied violations of the neutral zone. He pointed out that the Communists were responsible for policing the zone and asserted that they were evidently using their occupation of it to prevent a resumption of the armistice talks.

Peking Radio broadcast a formal reply to Gen. Ridgway's unconditional offer to resume negotiations. It repeated charges of violation of the neutral zone by allied aircraft and demanded a guarantee against further violations as a condition for renewing the talks.

U.N. forces captured five hills on the eastern front.

2 Sept.—Four enemy MIG 15s were shot down in an air battle over north-west Korea.

Allied forces threw back two heavy Communist counter-attacks on the eastern front.

In a broadcast from Peking, Kim Il Sung, North Korean C.-in-C.,

and Gen. Peng Teh-Huai, Chinese leader in Korea, demanded that Gen. Ridgway should openly declare his intention to break up the armistice talks or deal responsibly with the Communist charges of isolation.

3 Sept.—A Communist force estimated at 6,000 attacked north and orth-east of Yanggu. Allied aircraft were reported to have destroyed 100 enemy vehicles out of a total of 9,000 spotted behind the lines.

Gen. Van Fleet, 8th Army Commander, estimated Communist forces massed in North Korea at 80 divisions comprising 800,000 men, of which half were being held in reserve south of the Yalu River. He estimated their air strength at 1,000 aircraft and tank strength at 500.

4 Sept.—United Nations H.Q. announced that the 8th Army had won a major victory on the east-central front and had captured key mountain positions and enemy supply centres.

Allied intelligence officers said that strong forces of 'Soviet puppet troops'—mainly east Europeans and including east Germans—and a puppet air force of 1,000 planes were in Korea.

Gen. Van Fleet estimated enemy casualties since 18 August at 105,000.

U.N. forces consolidated their positions along the eastern front. The United Nations rejected a new series of Communist allegations of violation of the neutral zone.

5 Sept.—U.N. forces captured 'Bloody Ridge' on the east-central front after eighteen days' fighting. Heavy U.N. attacks from sea and air were continued.

LUXEMBOURG. 31 Aug.—Abolition of financial restrictions (*see Belgium*).

3 Sept.—Decision *re* exports to Netherlands (*see Benelux*).

MALAYA. 23 Aug.—*Singapore Riots*. The Singapore Government announced that an immediate investigation would be made into the conduct of senior police officials during the riots of December 1950.

27 Aug.—The bandit leader of Negri Sembilan, Choo Ah Kong, and two other bandits were killed by security forces.

30 Aug.—The appointment of Gen. Lockhart to succeed Gen. Briggs as Director of Operations was announced.

Bertha Hertogh Case. The Court of Civil Appeal dismissed the appeal of Inche Mansoor Adabi against the Supreme Court ruling declaring his marriage to Bertha Hertogh invalid, and confirmed an order awarding custody of the girl to her parents.

Another bandit leader was killed by security forces.

The Government announced the tightening-up of anti-bandit measures.

3 Sept.—The Penang Police captured the Communist Party press and documents incriminating Communist helpers.

Three European officers were killed by bandits in Perak.

5 Sept.—The Government revealed that the Communist leader directing operations in Malaya was Chin Peng, secretary-general of the

MALAYA (*continued*)

Malayan Communist Party since 1948. A reward of \$80,000 (Malayan) was offered for his capture alive, and \$60,000 (Malayan) for his body.

NETHERLANDS. 27 Aug.—*Japan*. It was announced that the Government had decided to take part in the San Francisco conference but would maintain its objections to the draft treaty and would seek to reserve its freedom to sign the final draft.

3 Sept.—Belgian and Luxembourg decisions *re* exports to Netherlands (*see Benelux*).

NEW ZEALAND. 23 Aug.—*Wool*. Mr Holland, Prime Minister confirmed that New Zealand did not propose to enter into any scheme to replace the auction system for wool sales.

1 Sept.—Signing of Pacific security pact (*see United States*).

PAKISTAN. 27 Aug.—*India*. It was learned that Pakistan had protested to India against a statement made by the Indian Ambassador in Washington, Mrs Pandit, in support of the reunion of Pakistan and India (*see United States, 27 August*). The protest had declared the statement to be contrary to the Delhi agreement of 1950 and to assurances given by Mr Nehru to Liaquat Ali Khan on 29 July.

Statement by Ambassador in Washington *re* Mrs Pandit's remarks concerning partition (*see United States*).

30 Aug.—Protest to Afghanistan *re* Pakhtunistan and Afghan reply (*see Great Britain*).

PERSIA. 23 Aug.—Mr Stokes and the British delegation left Persia. Before leaving, Mr Stokes told correspondents that the British Government would be ready to resume negotiations if the Persian Government put forward any proposals, within the framework of the nationalization law of 20 March and the Harriman formula, which appeared to offer the prospect of a settlement.

Mr Mason of the A.I.O.C. ordered the evacuation of all British staff from the south Persian oilfields. He said that British staff at Abadan would be gradually reduced to 350.

British statement on the breakdown of negotiations (*see Great Britain*).

Publication of Persian minute of 24 July (*see Great Britain*).

Prime Minister's message to A.I.O.C. staff (*see Great Britain*).

24 Aug.—Mr Harriman left Tehran for Belgrade and London. Before leaving he told the press that Mr Stokes's proposals fell within his formula, and he had advised the Persians to negotiate on them.

The Minister of National Economy said that Mr Harriman had promised Persia U.S. economic aid, possibly amounting to \$25 m.

A Royal Navy spokesman said in Basra that the eight warships lying near Abadan were ready to meet any demands.

A report from Abadan said that the Governor-General of Khuzistan had forbidden gatherings of more than three persons under martial law.

British protest against demand for recall of British Consul-General at Norramshahr (*see Great Britain*).

Dr Moussadek sent a reply to Mr Harriman's letter (*see 21 August*) which he strongly criticized Mr Stokes's proposals but said that the Government were ready to resume negotiations based on his own counter-proposals of 22 August. He also said that the Government had always been ready to pay compensation to the A.I.O.C.

26 Aug.—The Government was strongly criticized in the Majlis for its handling of the oil nationalization programme, and Dr Moussadek was accused by Mr Emami, the Opposition leader, of breach of confidence for having sought a vote of confidence in order to continue the negotiations which were then immediately broken off. Some opposition newspapers called on Dr Moussadek to admit failure and resign. The replacement of four provincial governors-general was reported. The last British technicians evacuated the Khuzistan oilfield.

Mr Makki told a gathering of about 20,000 Persians at Abadan not to be afraid of foreign warships or a foreign landing. 'Should foreigners set foot on our territory,' he said, 'we shall tear them to pieces.'

27 Aug.—The mixed oil commission approved proposals to build houses, buy irrigation equipment, and distribute public lands in Khuzistan.

The Minister of Agriculture said that about 15,000 workers who had been engaged on contracting work for the A.I.O.C. were now unemployed.

Mr Seddon of the A.I.O.C. was informed by the authorities that he could resume possession of his house.

28 Aug.—Mr Harriman's statement (*see Great Britain*).

29 Aug.—Allahyer Saleh, chairman of the mixed oil commission, said that the next move rested with the British whose comments were awaited on Dr Moussadek's counter-proposals.

30 Aug.—Dr Grady, U.S. Ambassador, saw Dr Moussadek, but afterwards reported no change in his attitude.

Mr Fatemi, deputy Prime Minister, claimed that 650 foreign oil experts had offered their services to the Government. He said the Government, having withdrawn its agreement to recognize the International Court's jurisdiction in certain matters two months previously, would ignore any future action by the Court in the dispute.

British statement (*see Great Britain*).

1 Sept.—The eight British members of the training department at Abadan announced that they would return to Britain because the Persian Oil Board had insisted that three Persian apprentices discharged for Communist activities during the strike disturbances in March and April should return to technical classes. Mr Ross, general manager of the refinery, said he had accepted their reinstatement under protest after the Oil Board had said that the youths had renounced in writing all Communist leanings.

Dr Moussadek said in a broadcast that he had rejected Mr Stokes's proposals because they would have allowed British intrigues to continue. He promised the nation future prosperity if they would bear

PERSIA (*continued*)

present hardships, and insisted that enforcement of the oil nationalisation was the Government's main duty.

2 Sept.—Several deputies in the Majlis criticized Dr Moussadek's failure in his oil policy. An uproar (unconnected with the oil question) broke out when the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, after being accused by deputies of irregularities, was hit and threatened with a pistol. He took refuge for the night in the Majlis building.

Hussein Fatemi, Deputy Prime Minister, announced that Poland and other countries prepared to buy Persian oil would be given a 20 per cent discount. He said some foreign tanker companies had offered to sell tankers to Persia.

3 Sept.—Hussein Fatemi said that the Government might consider appointing a general manager for the oil industry from some 'neutral' country.

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs was persuaded to return home after being promised an apology in the Majlis.

Ayatullah Kashani, inspirer of the Fedayan Islam in its campaign against the A.I.O.C., called on Persians to withdraw their deposits from the British Bank of Iran and the Middle East and deposit them with the National Bank of Persia.

The evacuation of Indian staff from Abadan was reported to be proceeding.

4 Sept.—Mr Fatemi said that the Government were ready to reopen negotiations with the British by 'reinterpreting' the Persian proposals. He announced that Czechoslovakia had offered to buy 500,000 tons of oil products for immediate delivery and 2,500,000 tons subsequently, and that Poland had asked for 700,000 tons. The Government had approved in principle the sale of oil to Soviet *bloc* countries.

5 Sept.—Dr Moussadek announced to the Senate that the Government had decided to send a Note to the British Government concerning the Persian counter-proposals. He said that if no satisfactory reply expressing willingness to reopen negotiations on the basis of the counter-proposals or putting forward alternative proposals, were received within a fortnight the Government would cancel the residence permits of the British staff left in Persia. He requested a vote of confidence on this policy and was given it by 26 votes to nil, with 2 abstentions. Dr Moussadek said his counter-proposals were: (1) Foreign experts should sign individual contracts with the N.I.O.C.; (2) Persia would arrange compensation for the A.I.O.C.; (3) Persia would agree to sell oil to Britain for Britain's own needs; (4) Persia would agree to reopen negotiations on any other proposals acceptable to Persia.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company issued a statement saying that any attempts on the part of the Persian Government to sell oil derived from the area covered by the 1933 convention would be in disregard of the recent order of the International Court and of international obligations, and that if any such transactions were entered into, the Company would take all necessary action to protect its interests.

An official broadcast quoted Mr Makki as saying that eight local

fineries were working without the help of foreigners and they would be enough to supply local needs.

PHILIPPINES. 23 Aug.—Troops were used to drive out 100 Communist-led Hukbalahap rebels who were looting the town of Samal on Samar. During the fighting twelve Huks, two civilians, and two soldiers were killed.

30 Aug.—U.S.-Philippines mutual defence treaty (*see United States*).

POLAND. 30 Aug.—Report on transfer to Poland of workers from east Germany (*see Germany*).

1 Sept.—**Great Britain.** The Government requested the departure within three days of Mr Massey, third secretary at the British Embassy, who was accused of espionage.

4 Sept.—British expulsion of Polish official (*see Great Britain*).

PuERTO RICO. 29 Aug.—The Nationalist leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, was sentenced to from twelve to fifty-four years' hard labour for seeking to overthrow the Government by force. (He had been sentenced earlier for attempted murder and illegal possession of arms during the uprising in November 1950.)

SAUDI ARABIA. 24 Aug.—Anglo-Saudi Arabian discussions (*see Great Britain*).

SOUTH AFRICA. 23 Aug.—*Fusion of Afrikaner and National Parties.* The Afrikaner Party decided at its national congress in Bloemfontein to accept amalgamation with the National Party. Mr Havenga, Finance Minister and leader of the Afrikaner Party, said there were still points of difference with the Nationalists; he would oppose any attempt to deprive natives of their Parliamentary representation. Once Afrikaner unity had been achieved, he would strive for the establishment of greater European unity.

3 Sept.—Opening the Cape Nationalist congress at East London, Dr Malan, Prime Minister, said: 'We want a republic . . . and if we become a republic we would rather have it in friendship with Britain. We can remain in co-operation with other members of the Commonwealth if they want us.' He promised that in the event of war South Africa would give its sympathy and strength, so far as possible, to anti-Communist countries.

4 Sept.—*British Protectorates.* Dr Malan told the Cape Nationalist Congress that the future of the British Protectorates of Swaziland, Basutoland, and Bechuanaland would be made an issue at the next elections. He said the present position was 'untenable': no independent country would agree to the maintenance inside its own territory of other territories under the control of another country and another Government.

Bechuanaland. It was learned that chiefs of five senior tribes in Bechuanaland (not including the Bamangwato) had sent a request to the

SOUTH AFRICA (*continued*)

British Government not to act on the report of the British observers until the chiefs had reported on a meeting arranged by them between Tshekedi Khama and the Bamangwato.

It was also learnt that after a meeting in Mafeking, the chiefs had issued a memorandum containing resolutions criticizing the British Government for its handling of the Bamangwato dispute, expressing alarm at its 'dictatorial tendencies' in the matter, and calling for the immediate repatriation of both Seretse and Tshekedi Khama.

5 Sept.—*Party Fusion.* The Cape Nationalist Party Congress accepted unanimously fusion with the Afrikaner Party.

SYRIA. 26 Aug.—Israeli request to Security Council for re-examination of the Israeli-Syrian dispute (*see Israel*).

TIBET. 3 Sept.—Reports reaching Srinagar from Leh, the chief town of Ladakh in eastern Kashmir, said that the Chinese Communists had assumed control of the mountainous area of western Tibet and had a garrison of 750 troops in Gartok with another 1,000 deployed at strategic points.

4 Sept.—Indian exclusion of Tibetan refugees from Kashmir (*see India*).

TURKEY. 1 Sept.—Egyptian criticism of Turkish policy in Suez Canal dispute (*see Egypt*).

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

1 Sept.—The Commission published a report entitled *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East 1951*. The report recorded that the region (excluding China, British Borneo territories, Nepal, and Korea) achieved in 1950 an export surplus of \$847 m., compared with an import surplus of \$800 m. in 1949.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

26 Aug.—The E.C.E. published the Economic Bulletin for Europe (No. 1, 1951) which examined west Germany's trade revival and its probable repercussions on other countries. It announced that the rise in west German exports during 1951 combined with the restriction of imports had converted western Germany's deficit with the European Payments Union into a surplus.

The Bulletin reported in regard to European trade as a whole that prices for imports from overseas rose by about 12 per cent between the last quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951 whereas export prices to overseas rose by only 6 per cent, with a resulting sharp deterioration in Europe's oversea payments position.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

29 Aug.—*Atomic Energy and Conventional Arms.* The special com-

tee created to consider a proposal to merge the work of the commissions on atomic energy and conventional arms approved the proposal by 11 votes to 1 (Soviet Union).

5 Sept.—The annual report of the Secretary-General, Mr Trygve Lie, was published. In it Mr Lie maintained that world peace had been strengthened by United Nations action in support of the Charter over the past year.

SECURITY COUNCIL

27 Aug.—*Suez Canal.* In a resumption of the debate on the Suez Canal dispute (see p. 500), Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain) replied to the Egyptian contention that the five maritime Powers in the Council should be debarred from voting on the ground that they were interested parties with the argument that if that position were maintained the Council would be unable to deal with all matters affecting peace and security since most members would be more or less concerned with them. He said the only direct parties to the dispute were Egypt and Israel.

Fawzi Bey (Egypt) said that Egypt adhered steadfastly to the rule of international law, and he sought to prove in an exposition of the past history of the Canal that Britain had consistently violated the provisions of the Constantinople Convention by building fortresses and maintaining naval vessels in the canal during two world wars. He also strongly criticized the United States for its support of Israel's 'vandalism'.

29 Aug.—The Egyptian delegate failed to obtain a sponsor for his resolution on voting rights, and after a threat on the part of the Soviet delegate to use the veto, the Council, which had earlier voted against postponement, adopted by 9 votes to nil with 2 abstentions his proposal to defer a decision on the three-Power resolution until 1 September.

1 Sept.—The Council adopted by 8 votes (United States, Britain, France, Brazil, Ecuador, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Netherlands) to none (with India, Nationalist China, and the Soviet Union abstaining) the three-Power resolution calling on Egypt to terminate restrictions on the passage of international commercial shipping through the Suez Canal, and to cease all interference with that shipping beyond that essential to the safety of shipping and to the observance of international conventions.

After the vote Mr Eban (Israel) declared that Israel was ready to negotiate with Egypt a total settlement of all outstanding differences. Mahmoud Fawzi Bey (Egypt) replied that the heart of the Arab-Israeli dispute was the problem of the Palestine Arab refugees.

UNITED STATES. 23 Aug.—*Czechoslovakia:* Mr Oatis. The Senate approved unanimously a resolution urging an economic boycott of Czechoslovakia until Mr Oatis (see p. 380) had been freed.

U.S.-Israeli treaty of friendship (see *Israel*).

Defence Production Act. President Truman sent a message to Congress calling for revision of amendments to the Act which he asserted would seriously damage price controls and create hardship.

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

India: Japan. The Indian Government informed the U.S. Government in a Note that it could not be a party to the proposed treaty with Japan and would therefore not send a delegation to the San Francisco conference. Its objections in principle to the treaty were—first, that it did not concede to Japan a position of honour, equality, and contentment among the free nations, and secondly, that its terms were so framed as to enable all countries specially interested in the maintenance of peace in the Far East to subscribe to the treaty sooner or later. India opposed the provisions for the retention of U.S. forces in Japan and for U.S. trusteeship of the Ryukyu and Bonin islands which she considered should be restored to Japan. She also opposed the absence of provisions for the handing over of Formosa to China and for the transfer of the Kurile Islands and South Sakhalin to Russia. The Indian Government expressed its intention of signing a separate peace with Japan as soon as practicable.

Foreign Aid. The Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees approved a Bill calling for a total of \$7,535,750,000 in foreign aid of which \$1,522,750,000 was for economic and \$6,013 m. for military aid. The Committees also voted to give the White House general policy control over the foreign aid programme.

24 Aug.—Note to Czechoslovakia rejecting charges of frontier violations (*see Czechoslovakia*).

Foreign Aid. The Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees voted to reserve 90 per cent of military aid to Europe to N.A.T.O. members contributing forces.

25 Aug.—Hungarian Note *re* abrogation of treaty (*see Hungary*).

Korea. The Defence Department stated that Gen. Ridgway had been given permission to bomb Rashin near the Soviet border because of substantial build-up of enemy forces in the area.

26 Aug.—*India: Japan.* The State Department announced that in acknowledging the Indian Note of 23 August the U.S. Government had expressed regret at India's decision to make a separate peace with Japan and had replied to the various Indian objections to the U.S. draft treaty. It had stated, *inter alia*, that Japanese leaders had made it clear that Japan did not want to be left defenceless after the signing of the treaty, that the restoration of the Ryukyu and Bonin islands to Japan would be contrary to the Potsdam surrender terms, and that with regard to Formosa, India's suggestion that provision should be made for its return to China but that the 'time and manner for such return might be the subject of separate negotiations' would leave its future disposition still undetermined and that to insist on agreement among the allied Powers regarding Formosa would only postpone indefinitely the restoration of Japan to a position of honour.

27 Aug.—*India and Pakistan.* The Pakistani Ambassador, Mr Ispahani, issued a statement criticizing remarks made by Mrs Pandit, the Indian Ambassador, during an interview published in *The Week* of 19 August. Mrs Pandit had predicted that India and Pakistan would some day be one nation and had said: 'We Indians have never accepted

two-nation theory. We agreed to partition because failure to do so would have perpetuated foreign rule'. Mr Ispahani, commenting, said it was the first time to his knowledge 'that one of India's official representatives has, on the soil of a country with whom both India and Pakistan have friendly relations, repudiated the very basis of Pakistan'. He linked up this repudiation with the Kashmir problem, saying that India was afraid of arbitration or impartial scrutiny in regard to Kashmir and that, in predicting union, Mrs Pandit was in effect saying their quarrels are nobody's business because one day we will be one'.

28 Aug.—*Yugoslavia: E.C.A.* The E.C.A. announced that under the British, French, and U.S. joint agreement to supply some \$50 m. worth of economic aid to Yugoslavia during the second half of 1951, the United States had allotted \$29,800,000 as a first instalment.

Exports to Communist Bloc. The Senate approved by 56 votes to 16 legislation based on a measure passed by the House (known as the Little Bill) giving the President discretionary power to cut off economic and military aid to countries sending strategic materials to the Soviet Bloc. The Bill carried a mandatory clause concerning suspension in the case of countries receiving aid who should be found to be sending arms, ammunition, or atomic material.

Czechoslovakia. Mr Truman told the Czech Ambassador when receiving his credentials that relations between their two countries had deteriorated since Jan Masaryk was murdered and that the best proof of Czechoslovak goodwill towards the United States would be to send home Mr Oatis.

Hawaii Islands. The F.B.I. arrested seven Communist leaders in the Hawaii Islands.

29 Aug.—*Czechoslovakia: Mr Oatis.* Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, handed the Czech Ambassador copies of the resolution passed by the House on 14 August and by the Senate on 23 August and emphasized the strong feelings aroused in the United States by the Czech treatment of Mr Oatis. The Ambassador told the press later that his Government would not yield to any U.S. propaganda or pressure to free Mr Oatis.

Meat loan to Austria (see Austria).

Japan. Mr Acheson told the press that any separate treaties signed by Japan with countries such as India must conform to the general provisions of the treaty.

30 Aug.—*Philippines.* A mutual defence treaty (see p. 503) was signed in Washington between the United States and the Philippines.

In a speech in New York on his return from a tour of the Far East, Governor Dewey urged a stronger and better co-ordinated U.S. policy in Asia. He said he had found the United States and her allies in 'violent disagreement' concerning issues in the Pacific.

Japanese Peace Treaty. The State Department announced that fifty-one nations had accepted the invitation to the San Francisco conference: Burma, India, and Yugoslavia had declined.

Indian reply to U.S. comments on Indian objections to the treaty (see India).

31 Aug.—*Foreign Aid.* The Senate approved by 61 votes to 5 a Bill

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

calling for a \$7,286,250,000 programme of military and economic aid. The Bill authorized a total of \$5,886,850,000 for Europe; \$5,006,350,000 for military and \$880,500,000 for economic aid; \$556,250,000 for the Near East and Africa, of which \$396,250,000 was for military aid; \$783,750,000 for Asia and the Pacific, of which \$529,250,000 was for military aid; and \$59,400,000 for Latin America, of which \$38 m. was for military aid. (The Administration had requested a \$8,500 m. programme, and the House had approved a \$7,498 m. programme.)

Persia. Mr Harriman returned to the United States from Persia and Britain.

Canadian protest *re* U.S. restriction of imports of dairy products (*see Canada*).

1 Sept.—*Tripartite Security Treaty.* The Pacific security pact between the United States, Australia, and New Zealand was signed at San Francisco.

3 Sept.—*Korea.* Mr Truman reiterated in a broadcast from San Francisco that the United States was 'ready at any time to reach a honourable settlement in Korea' but would 'not give in to aggression'.

Ireland. It was learned that the Irish Minister for External Affairs had sent a message through the Irish Embassy expressing gratitude to the sponsors of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's resolution of 1 August opposing the partition of Ireland.

4 Sept. et seq.—*Japanese Peace Treaty Conference*, q.v.

Rubber. The Preparedness Sub-committee of the Senate Armed Services Committee issued a report on rubber in relation to the defence programme. The report showed deep concern over the strengthening of the potential power of the Soviet bloc by the accumulation of materials from the United States and her allies and was strongly critical of the Administration's handling of its rubber programme.

5 Sept.—Mr McCloy, U.S. High Commissioner in Germany, arrived in Washington.

Mr Gaitskell, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived in Washington for financial discussions and to attend the forthcoming meeting of the International Bank and Monetary Fund.

Korea. Two Republican Senators, Mr Aiken and Mr Young, sent a telegram to Mr Truman urging him to suggest a new locality of complete neutrality, such as Switzerland, for the Korea truce talks in order to avert the catastrophe of a complete break-down.

Mutual Defence. The Senate agreed to the transfer under mutual defence arrangements of twenty-four destroyer escorts as follows: Britain, one; Brazil and France, eight each; Peru, three; Denmark and Uruguay, two each. Fifteen were stated to be already held by the recipients.

U.S.S.R. 26 Aug.—Armed Strength. *Izvestia* denied a statement by Mr Wyatt, British Under-Secretary for War, that Russia had 215 divisions and 4 m. men under arms, and said that Mr Gromyko had on

June revealed Russia's true strength as being less than half the combined forces of Britain, France, and the United States, which, according to Soviet claims, exceeded 5 m. men.

WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS. 28 Aug.—It was learned that the Congress had passed a resolution declaring that the State of Israel 'must in consultation and co-ordination with the world Zionist movement' all matters affecting the organized support of the communities of the Diaspora for the State of Israel. It had also decided that the tempo of mass immigration should be hastened and that the Israeli Government should continue efforts in regard to the emigration of Jews from the U.S.S.R.

The tasks of Zionism had been defined by the committee charged with framing a new programme as 'the strengthening of the State of Israel, the gathering in of exiles to the land, and the fostering of unity among the Jewish people.'

30 Aug.—The Congress ended after having accepted an executive consisting of eight representatives of Mapai, seven of the General Zionists, three of Mapam, two of the Misrachi Workers' Party, and one of the right-wing Mizrachi.

YUGOSLAVIA. 28 Aug.—U.S. allotment of economic aid (*see United States*).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sept. 15 Meeting of Council of North Atlantic Treaty, Ottawa.
" 17 Meeting of contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva.
" 17- Kashmir elections for a Constituent Assembly.
" 22 Australian referendum on constitutional amendment.
" 24 Conference of Commonwealth Supply Ministers, London.
" 29 Meeting of the Caribbean Commission, St Croix, Virgin Islands, U.S.A.

Oct. 7 Trieste municipal elections.
" 7 & 14 French local elections.
" 8-13 Visit of Dr Adenauer to London.

Nov. 5 Food and Agriculture Organization annual conference, Rome.
" 6 U.N. General Assembly, Paris.
" 11 Argentine Elections.

1952
Jan. 3 Opening of polling for Indian General Election.